最難関私立大 英語 ＜読解編＞

目　次

第１講　最難関私大英語　長文演習①　p4

第２講　最難関私大英語　長文演習②　p12

はじめに

この講座は，いよいよ迫る本番の入試に備えて，実践力をつけていくための内容となっています。本番を想定して，**30 分と時間を決めて，問題を解いてみてください。**入試本番同様に，限られた時間で最大限の点数を目指す訓練です。

講座のレベルとしては，私大最高峰の**早稲田と慶応の過去問**を中心に，テキストを作成しています。

次に，**1 時間と決めて，予習にしっかりと取り組んでみてください。**わからない単語を辞書で調べて意味を書き込む。カッコやスラッシュを使って，文構造を意識して，一文一文の意味を考えてきてください。

授業を終えたのちに，**長文は必ず音読を十回やってもらいます。**例年第一志望に合格した生徒たちが口をそろえて言います。授業後の音読十回のおかげで，本当に英語長文がすらすら読めるようになりましたと。それから，本テキストにある全ての単語を必ず覚えることもとても大切な復習となります。

地道な作業の積み重ねこそが，大事を成す唯一の手段であること。そして，授業を聞くだけの受動的な姿勢から，**予習，復習を自らする能動的な姿勢こそが，大事を成す基本**であることをお忘れなく。

肘井　学

第１講 最難関私大英語 長文演習①

ポイント

【1】譲歩の発見
【2】逆接の発見
【3】筆者の主張の発見

次の英文を読んで，下記の設問に答えよ。

The promise of speed reading — to absorb text several times faster than normal, without any significant loss of comprehension — can indeed seem (イ) too good to be true. Nonetheless, it has long been an aspiration for many readers, as well as the (ロ) entrepreneurs seeking to serve them. And as the production rate for new reading matter has increased, and people read on a growing array of devices, the lure of speed reading has only grown stronger.

The first popular speed-reading course was based on the idea that reading was slow because it was (　A　). The course focused on teaching people to make fewer back-and-forth eye movements across the page, taking in more information with each glance. Unfortunately, the scientific consensus suggests that such enterprises should be (ハ) viewed with suspicion. In a recent study, we reviewed past research on reading and concluded that it's extremely unlikely you can greatly improve your reading speed without missing out on a lot of meaning.

NOTE

Certainly, readers are capable of rapidly scanning a text to find a specific word or piece of information, or to pick up a general idea of what the text is about. But this is skimming, not reading. We can definitely skim, and it may be that speed-reading systems help people skim better. Some speed-reading systems, (　B　), instruct people to focus on the beginnings of paragraphs and chapters. This is probably a good skimming strategy.

But speed reading? Techniques that aim to guide eye movements so that we can take in more information from each glance seem doomed to fail. There is only a small area in the *retina for which our visual *acuity is very high. Our eyes are seriously limited in their precision outside of that. This means that we can take in only a word or so at a glance, as well as a little bit about the words on either side.

A deeper problem, however, is that the big (ニ) <u>bottleneck</u> in reading isn't perception (seeing the words) but language processing (assembling strings of words into meanings). Have you ever tried listening to an audio recording with the speaking rate dialed way up? Doubling the speed, in our experience, leaves individual words perfectly identifiable — but makes it just about impossible to follow the meaning. The same phenomenon occurs with written text.

NOTE

As in all forms of human behavior, there is a trade-off, in reading, (　C　) speed and accuracy. You can learn to skim strategically so that you spend more time looking where the more important words are likely to be, and if the words are presented in a stream you may be able to learn which words to focus on and which to ignore. However, that does not mean that you can somehow magically read parts of a page that you don't look at, or process all the words in a superfast sequence. Reading is about language (　D　), not visual ability. If you want to improve your reading speed, your best (ホ) <u>bet</u> — as old-fashioned as it sounds — is to read a variety of written material and expand your vocabulary.

*retina 網膜　　　　　　*acuity 鋭さ

[Sorry, You Can’t Speed Read by Jeffrey M. Zacks and Rebecca Treiman, The New York Times, April 15, 2016 © 2023 New York Times]

NOTE

設問 1. 下線部(イ)～(ホ)の意味に最も近いものを(a)～(d)からそれぞれ一つ選べ。

(イ) (a) convincing (b) truthful (c) unbelievable (d) undeniable

(ロ) (a) people who devise methods of speed reading

(b) people who found innovative companies

(c) people who lend money to speed readers

(d) people who solve the mysteries of speed reading

(ハ) (a) approached skeptically (b) investigated discreetly

(c) rejected instantly (d) studied precisely

(ニ) (a) key (b) misunderstanding (c) obstacle (d) secret

(ホ) (a) choice (b) opinion (c) prediction (d) proof

設問 2. 空所(A)～(D)を埋めるのにもっとも適当なものを(a)～(d)からそれぞれ一つ選べ。

(A) (a) demanding (b) difficult (c) exhausting (d) inefficient

(B) (a) eventually (b) for example (c) however (d) inconsequence

(C) (a) around (b) between (c) beyond (d) with

(D) (a) acquisition (b) analysis (c) comprehension (d) learning

設問 3．次の 1. ～ 5. について，本文の内容に合うものは T を，合わないものは F を書け。

1. Speed reading means a very fast reading of texts in which an approximate understanding is achieved.
2. The necessity of speed reading has become greater because publishing companies have grown bigger and more diversified.
3. Past research on reading suggests that trying to read fast without failing to grasp essential meanings does not produce significant results.
4. The structure of an eye makes it relatively easy to take in a sequence of words if we are absorbed in them.
5. In order to read a text fast and understand it, we have to adopt conventional practices of reading a lot and building a richer vocabulary.

テキスト解答

第１講 最難関私大英語 長文演習① 解答

＜解答＞

設問 1. （イ）（c） （ロ）（b） （ハ）（a） （ニ）（c） （ホ）（a）

設問 2. （A）（d） （B）（b） （C）（b） （D）（c）

設問 3. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T

＜全訳＞

速読によって期待できるのは，理解を大きく損なうことなく標準より数倍速く文章を理解できることだが，実のところ話がうますぎて信用できない。とはいえ，速読はずっと，読者の役に立てようとする起業家や，多くの読者が熱望するものであった。そうして，新しい読み物の生産率が上がり，また人々が発達し続ける数々の手段で読むにつれて，速読の魅力は強くなっていったにすぎない。

最初に人気の出た速読の手順は，読むのが遅いのは，効率が悪いからだという考えに基づいていた。その手順では，人々にページ内において，より少ない往復で目を動かし，一目でより多くの情報を理解する方法を伝授することに焦点を当てていた。残念ながら，科学の一致した見解では，そのような考えは疑ってみるべきだと示している。最近の研究では，私たちは過去の読書に関する研究を見直して，多くの意味をとらえずに，読書スピードを大きく上げられるのはかなりありえないことだと結論を下した。

確かに，読者は文章をさっと読んで特定の言葉や断片的な情報を見つけたり，文章の概要を理解したりすることはできる。しかし，これはスキミングであって読書ではない。確かに私たちはスキミングをすることは可能で，速読法がより上手にスキミングをするのに役立っているのかもしれない。例えば，速読法の中には，段落や章の始まりを集中的に読むように指示するものもある。これは上手なスキミングの方法であろう。

しかし，速読についてはどうか？ 一目見てより多くの情報を理解できるように目の動きに関しての指示をねらいとした技術は，失敗の運命をたどるように思える。網膜の中には，私たちの視覚の鋭さを非常に高くしているごく狭い領域がある。その周辺では，私たちの目は精度の点で著しく制限される。これは，私たちは目を左右に動

かして見る言葉に関してはわずかしか理解できないのはもちろん，一目では一語程度しか理解できないことを意味する。

　しかしながら，もっと深い問題は，読むことの大きな障害が，知覚（言葉を見ること）ではなくて，言語の処理（一連の言葉から意味を構築すること）にあることだ。あなたは今までに，話すスピードをうんと速く調整して，録音されたものを聞こうとしたことがあるか。私たちの経験では，速度を二倍にすると，一つひとつの言葉はまだ完全に認識できるが，意味を追うのはほぼ不可能になる。同じ現象が，文章でも起こるのだ。

　人間のあらゆる行動様式と同様に，読書の中にも，スピードと正確さの間には両立しない関係性がある。戦略的なスキミングができるようになると，より重要な言葉がありそうな場所を見るのにかける時間は増える。また，もし，その言葉が次々に現れるなら，どの言葉に焦点を当てて，どれを無視するべきかを身につけられるかもしれない。しかし，そのことは見ていないページ部分をどういうわけか魔法のように読むことができるとか，超高速に連続で全ての言葉を処理できることを意味しているわけではない。読むことは，見る能力ではなくて，言葉を理解することに関係するものだ。もし読むスピードを上げたいのなら，一番の策は，古めかしく聞こえるが，様々な題材を読んで，語彙を広げていくことだ。

第１講　重要語彙リスト　　＊一つ一つ何度も繰り返して，覚えてください

1	absorb	吸収する，(知識などを)取り入れる
2	significant	重要な
3	comprehension	理解
4	nonetheless	それにもかかわらず
5	aspiration	熱望
6	entrepreneur	起業家
7	serve	尽くす，役立つ
8	reading matter	読み物
9	an array of ~	数々の
10	device	手段
11	lure	魅力
12	back-and-forth	往復の
13	take in	取り込む，理解する
14	glance	ちらりと見ること
15	unfortunately	残念ながら
16	consensus	一致した見解
17	enterprise	企て
18	suspicion	疑い
19	conclude	結論を下す
20	extremely	きわめて
21	unlikely	ありそうにない
22	miss out on	～を見落とす
23	scan	拾い読みする
24	specific	特定の
25	definitely	確かに
26	instruct O to do	O に～するように教える
27	paragraph	段落
28	strategy	戦略
29	aim to do	～することをねらいとする
30	be doomed to do	～する運命にある
31	precision	正確さ
32	bottleneck	障害
33	perception	知覚
34	assemble O_1 into O_2	O_1 から O_2 を組み立てる
35	string	一連
36	dial up	上げる
37	identifiable	確認できる
38	phenomenon	現象
39	trade-off	両立しない関係にあること
40	sequence	連続

第１講 音読用白文 ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩

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